

ARIZONA STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD
1740 W. ADAMS ST., SUITE 4600, PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007
PHONE (602) 364-1PET (1738) FAX (602) 364-1039
VETBOARD.AZ.GOV

COMPLAINT INVESTIGATION FORM

If there is an issue with more than one veterinarian please file a separate Complaint Investigation Form for each veterinarian

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Date Received: April 11, 2018 Case Number: 18-99

A. THIS COMPLAINT IS FILED AGAINST THE FOLLOWING:

Name of Veterinarian/CVT: Ms. glenda davis V0351

Premise Name: Navajo Nation

Premise Address: _____

City: Window Rock State: AZ Zip Code: 86515

Telephone: _____

B. INFORMATION REGARDING THE INDIVIDUAL FILING COMPLAINT*:

Name: Dr. Scott Bender, DVM

Address: [REDACTED]

City: [REDACTED] State: [REDACTED] Zip Code: [REDACTED]

Home Telephone: _____ Cell Telephone: [REDACTED]

*STATE LAW REQUIRES WE HAVE TO DISCLOSE YOUR NAME UNLESS WE CAN SHOW THAT DISCLOSURE WILL RESULT IN SUBSTANTIAL HARM TO YOU, SOMEONE ELSE OR THE PUBLIC PER ARS 18-1010. IF YOU HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE THAT SUBSTANTIAL HARM WILL RESULT IN DISCLOSURE OF YOUR NAME PLEASE PROVIDE COPIES OF RESTRAINING ORDERS OR OTHER DOCUMENTATION.

RECEIVED
APR 11 2018
BY: _____

C. PATIENT INFORMATION (1):

Name: N/A
Breed/Species: _____
Age: _____ Sex: _____ Color: _____

PATIENT INFORMATION (2):

Name: N/A
Breed/Species: _____
Age: _____ Sex: _____ Color: _____

D. VETERINARIANS WHO HAVE PROVIDED CARE TO THIS PET FOR THIS ISSUE:

Please provide the name, address and phone number for each veterinarian.
N/A

E. WITNESS INFORMATION:

Please provide the name, address and phone number of each witness that has direct knowledge regarding this case.


Navajo Technical University IACUC committee
NTU Veterinary Technician Program



Drs Daye & Benally, DVM's

Attestation of Person Requesting Investigation

By signing this form, I declare that the information contained herein is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge. Further, I authorize the release of any and all medical records or information necessary to complete the investigation of this case.

Signature: 

Date: 7 April 2018

F. ALLEGATIONS and/or CONCERNS:

Please provide all information that you feel is relevant to the complaint. This portion must be either typewritten or clearly printed in ink.

Ms. Davis (V0351) has no formal Veterinary Medical training, yet continues to portray herself as a Veterinarian as in the enclosed article.

She is at best an "OJT" technician who was grandfathered in prior to the CVT licensing requirements to have formal training and pass the National test for Veterinary technicians.

While she lives on the Navajo Nation she is "licensed" by the Veterinary board, thus the board has to authority to remove any granted certificate.

Further, she is using her "Veterinary license" to solicit donations from organizations and people OFF the Navajo Nation, thus I feel putting the AZ Veterinary board at liability, and while not doing direct medicine, she is once again impersonating a Veterinarian for gain.

This places her under the authority of the Arizona Veterinary board as the activity is within the State of Arizona.

I highly recommend that this persons RVT be permanently revoked, so the only harm she can do is limited to the Navajo Nation, not the peoples of Arizona or the honored profession of Veterinary Medicine.

F. ALLEGATIONS and/or CONCERNS:

Please provide all information that you feel is relevant to the complaint. This portion must be either typewritten or clearly printed in ink.

Ms davis Veterinary technician, Arizona certificate V0351, continues to misrepresent herself as a Veterinarian, this time to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as documented by the enclosed newspaper article.

Ms davis only holds a bachelor's degree from Colorado State University and a masters of buisness administration from the online Phoenix University, she has no doctorate or DVM degree.

Further, during the conference call that was included in this article, Ms. davis discussed surgical proceedures she would be supervising and that there was no need for using anesthesia for the biopsy proceedures with her expertise.

This project was voted down as proposed, by the Navajo Technical University IACUC committee that was requested to review by the Navajo Nation IRB committee due to the animal involvement in a human medical study.

While the AZ Veterinary Board has no jurisdiction on Navajo, her veterinary technician certificate is under the boards preview.

Thank you for attention to this matter

No easy answer for stray animals on the Rez

EMERY COWAN Sun Staff Reporter Jun 11, 2017



Stray dogs are a common sight around Tuba City as well as much of the Navajo Nation.

Taylor Mahoney Arizona Daily Sun

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3/5/2018

No easy answer for stray animals on the Rez | Local | azdailysun.com

The June afternoon heat had hit its peak last week as two dogs lay quietly in the dirt. Brown and black with scruffy hair, they lingered in a scrap of shade beneath a towering McDonald's sign on the side of U.S. Highway 160 in Tuba City.

Only when a tourist walked close by with his own leashed pup did the dogs rouse themselves to bark half-heartedly.

Dogs like these, with no collars and no nearby owner to claim them, have long been a part of life in Tuba City and across the Navajo Nation. While some meander harmlessly around parking lots and through neighborhoods, others have been known to intimidate kids walking home from school, nip at people going for runs or walks, harm livestock and other dogs and, in rare tragic cases, maul people to death. Often, they aren't spayed or neutered and reproduce rapidly, and they are more prone to carrying and spreading disease, creating problems that spiral out of control.

With few resources to help them, animals who are abandoned or never had a home in the first place can end up getting hit by cars, succumbing to disease or starving to death.

While it is a long-simmering issue, some across the reservation, including a group of second graders in Tuba City and the new head of the Navajo Nation's animal control, are trying to change its course.

"We need to get real. People need to be responsible for their pets," said Glenda Davis, the new program manager for Navajo Nation's animal control program.

LACKING RESOURCES

A veterinarian by training, Davis took the manager position in July with ambitious goals of reforming animal control and animal ownership on the reservation. As if to underscore the challenges she faced, just a few days after Davis took the helm, a 3-year-old boy was mauled to death by a pack of dogs near Dilkon on the Rez.

The Nation has six animal control officers to patrol the 27,000 square-mile reservation — about 4,500 square miles per officer. And with each of the approximately 46,000 households on the Navajo Nation owning four to five dogs, according to Davis' estimate, the total number of dogs across the reservation could be as high as 230,000.

Responding to just three bite calls can take an officer two days because they are so far apart, she said.

Davis' department has just three functioning kennels to take in the animals that control officers pick up. Due to lack of space and resources, animals are almost immediately euthanized, she said. The department destroys an average of 10,000 animals per year, according to a 2017 program report.

With so many calls about vicious dogs, bite cases, attacks on livestock and nuisance dogs, there is little time for officers to respond to calls from tourists or residents who report abandoned or unwanted animals, Davis said.

"What we find is puppies dropped off at intersections, food establishments, gas stations -- and it's ugly to see an animal starving for food," she said. Oftentimes, though, they have to let those calls go.

Davis is working on multiple fronts to address animal control challenges on the reservation, including pushing for stronger laws, laws that specifically address animal cruelty and cooperation from local courts to actually process and hear cases against people cited for animal control violations instead of letting many of them go. She also requested and got a proclamation from President Russell Begaye that announces a 2017 campaign to collar, license, vaccinate and confine pets, though the language isn't as strong as Davis had wanted. She is committing her animal control officers to staff the

animal shelters two days a month to provide collaring, licensing and vaccinations to the public and is hoping to reopen animal shelters in Tuba City and Crownpoint, New Mexico that were closed due to building deficiencies and land ownership issues.

She is also working on a voucher program to help people afford spay and neuter procedures and other veterinary services.

But to be truly effective, Davis said her program needs more animal control officers and additional funding. She thought the 3-year-old's death and another mauling death several months later would have triggered a renewed focus and more resources for her program, but they really haven't, she said.

CLASSROOM CHANGE

In Tuba City, it was a group of second graders that took on the task of addressing roaming dogs in the community. Teacher Leslie Hosteen Jr. said several students in his class at Tuba City Boarding School told stories of being bit or chased by dogs, being scared to ride their bikes around certain areas and seeing their own pets killed by other aggressive dogs. A January article in the *Navajo-Hopi Observer* also reported that the Tuba City school district had received requests for school bus drivers to drop students off in front of their homes instead of at bus stops because of aggressive packs of dogs in the area.

Wanting to make a difference, the class did research about the tribe's animal control laws and resources, wrote letters and presented at a chapter meeting, asking tribal officials to address the problem humanely. Their work spurred animal control officers to do a sweep of Tuba City, where they picked up about 40 dogs. Chapter President Gerald Keetso also said the chapter is working with the Navajo Nation to reopen its kennel and looking at ways it might fund an extra animal control officer for Tuba City.

"It's a major issue," Keetso said after a recent chapter meeting.

Hosteen also acknowledged, however, that addressing animal ownership runs into long-held beliefs and practices about how people view pets.

It's not just a matter of needing more money and people though. There also needs to be more buy-in from the community to get their animals spayed or neutered, vaccinated, collared, licensed, and to contain them, Moonwater said.

"There is so much that is needed but it really has to be in context of the whole community taking more responsibility," she said.

CHANGING ATTITUDES

Some of the struggles with exploding numbers of dogs and cats on both the Navajo and Hopi reservations are also linked to cultural beliefs and more rural-oriented attitudes toward pet ownership, said Adrienne Ruby, a veterinarian who lives in Dilkon but travels to Tuba City weekly to provide veterinary services. When she worked on the Hopi reservation, for example, Ruby said many people wouldn't get their pets spayed or neutered because they believed it would affect their own fertility. Others viewed it as an unnatural process.

As far as animals roaming loose, that's a rural attitude as much as a Native American one, she said. People in those areas just don't think about putting their dogs on a chain or a leash, Ruby said.

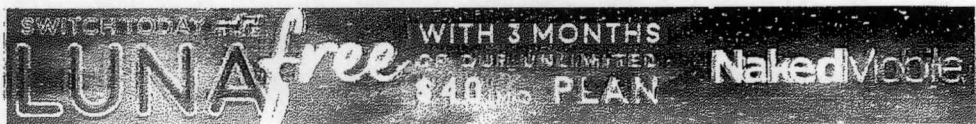
"It's a totally different animal culture," she said. "Things like a million dogs running around, it's a very normal thing up here."

She does see attitudes changing though and people taking more responsibility for their animals.

"I think there are a lot of people who really don't care, but there are a lot of people who do," she said.

Emery Cowan can be reached at (928) 556-2250 or ecowan@azdailysun.com

Promise in Kayenta animal program?



Navajo Nation and CDC officials discuss hantavirus prevention

Navajo Nation Vice President Jonathan Nez, network officials from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention met with Navajo Nation officials for hantavirus awareness Feb. 10 in Atlanta, Georgia. The CDC will work with the Navajo Nation on prevention efforts for hantavirus and O.lupi. Submitted photo

Navajo Nation Vice President Jonathan Nez met with officials from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) about public outreach, awareness and prevention of hantavirus and O. lupi on the Navajo Nation Feb. 10 in Atlanta, Georgia. The CDC will work with the Navajo Nation on prevention efforts for hantavirus and O.lupi. Submitted photo

Originally Published: February 23, 2016 10:08 a.m.

Navajo-Hopi Observer

ATLANTA - Navajo Nation Vice President Jonathan Nez met with officials from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) about public outreach, awareness and prevention of hantavirus and O. lupi on the Navajo Nation Feb. 10 in Atlanta, Georgia.

Nez said the Navajo Nation will be proactive in prevention efforts after a man from Cameron died from complications from hantavirus Jan. 13.

"We want to be proactive in this partnership," Nez said. "We got the family relocated out of their home and into a Navajo Housing Authority home. Once it's time for spring cleaning, we must disclose full information on prevention of hantavirus and educate our Navajo people."

Del Yazzie, an epidemiologist with the Navajo Epidemiology Center, said the Navajo Nation is partnering with the counties and state of Arizona, including the federal government, to prevent hantavirus and also O. lupi, which involves infection of a parasitic worm that is transmitted by black flies - an emerging threat on the Nation that infects dogs and humans.

There have been two cases of O. lupi on the Nation in Chinle, Arizona and two cases in Farmington, New Mexico.

A 22-month-old Navajo girl developed spinal lesions on her spinal cord and required emergency surgery to remove the nodule. Once removed, doctors found the O. lupi worm.

Other diseases are also a concern on the Nation.

"Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever could still be a problem," said Dr. Pierre Rollin, deputy branch chief for the Viral Special Pathogens Branch of the National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases. "If we're going to have a lot of rain because of El Niño, that could be a problem. We should be on the radar, just in case."

Rollin cited the Ramah Project from the mid-1990s, which provided rodent-proofing education about hantavirus to the Navajo people.

"At the time, we trained some local people to inspect houses and helped them to rodent-proof them," Rollin said. "People can do this. There are things they can do to protect themselves."

Dr. Barbara Knust, epidemiology team lead for the CDC Viral Special Pathogens Branch, emphasized that rodent-proofing homes and making food sources like dog food



inaccessible to remote people.

"We can provide direct assistance with creating public information materials and tailoring those messages in the best way that will reach the people most effectively," she said.

She also said an Epi-Aid is a possibility. An Epi-Aid is a mechanism for public health authorities to request short-term epidemiologic assistance of Epidemic Intelligence Service (EIS) officers to respond to a public health problem. It allows for rapid response by officers who assist in investigating an infectious or non-infectious disease outbreak, natural or manmade disaster, or other public health emergency.

Knust said an Epi-Aid would include working with area hospitals to provide awareness on hantavirus symptoms to ensure advanced care is provided to patients that may have signs of an infection.

Dr. Heather Paulin, CDC Parasitic Diseases Branch EIS officer, said plans are underway to prevent *O. lupi* infections on the Navajo Nation by working with tribal veterinary services.

"One idea is that you would try to collect blood samples from residents who own dogs and sample their dogs at the same time," she said.

She said the CDC would like to partner with spay and neuter mobile services provided by Dr. Glenda Davis, who is with the Navajo Nation Veterinary Program.

The CDC is working with the Navajo Technical University for the research project and upon approval will begin testing on the Navajo Nation.

"I am from western Navajo," Nez said. "When I say people are scared, they are scared, especially after someone has died from the hantavirus. We are working with the experts and our dialogue in Atlanta will go a long way toward these prevention efforts."

More information is available from the CDC at www.cdc.gov/hantavirus/.

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Glenda Davis
PO Box 3599
Window Rock, AZ 86515

GGD

APRIL 27, 2018

Arizona State Veterinary Medical Examining Board
1740 W. Adams St., Ste. 4600
Phoenix, AZ 85007

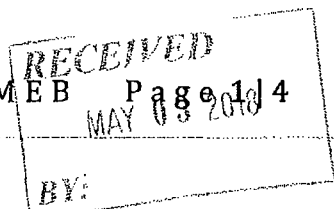
Dear Arizona State Veterinary Medical Examining Board,

RE: Complaint #18-99 In RE: Glenda Davis, CVT

This letter contains my response to Complaint #18-99 filed by Dr. Scott Bender, DVM.

- ⊕ Narrative Account of my position with respect to the events associated with this inquiry
 - 1987-1997 Large Animal Veterinary Technician with the Navajo Nation Veterinary & Livestock Program
 - 1997-July 8, 2016 Program Manager with the Navajo Nation Veterinary & Livestock Program. Immediate supervisor for Dr. Scott Bender, DVM
 - July 11, 2016-Present Program Manager with the Navajo Nation Animal Control Program
- ⊕ No animal medical records associated with this complaint.
- ⊕ No typed transcripts were associated with this complaint.
- ⊕ No laboratory reports and any radiographs are applicable with this complaint.
- ⊕ No other documents or records pertinent to the case from any "facility".
- ⊕ No typewritten statements from any staff members present that were associated with this complaint.
- ⊕ Names and contact information for anyone else that may have information pertaining to the complaint:
 - Emery Cowen, Sun Staff Reported, Article: "No easy answer for stray animals on the Rez", Arizona Daily Sun
 - Office: (928) 556-2250, Cell: [REDACTED]
 - Email: ecowan@azdailysun.com
 - Dr. Heather Paulin, MD – CDC interviewed by Navajo-Hopi Observer, Article: "Navajo Nation and CDC officials discuss hantavirus prevention"
 - Cell: [REDACTED]
 - Email: ydi2@cdc.gov

Letter to the AzVMEB



- Del Yazzie, Epidemiologist – Navajo Epidemiology Center interviewed by Navajo-Hopi Observer, Article: “Navajo Nation and CDC officials discuss hantavirus prevention”
 - Cell: [REDACTED]
 - Email: del.yazzie@nndoh.org
- Dr. Emerson Scott, DVM – Chief Veterinary Medical Officer, Animal Rez-Q, Inc.
 - Cell: [REDACTED]
 - Email: [REDACTED]

My responses to Dr. Scott Bender's allegations and/or concerns:

1. “Ms. Davis (V0351) has no formal veterinary medical training, yet continues to portray herself as a veterinarian as in the enclosed article”

I have been trained as a certified Veterinary Technician and have worked as the Veterinary & Livestock Program Manager for the Navajo Nation and have only portrayed myself as such. Despite living on the Navajo Nation, my veterinary technician certification has always been maintained and acknowledged with the Arizona State Veterinary Medical Examining Board. I continue to secure my continuing education credits and have maintained my certification to date.

I contacted Ms. Emery Cowen, Arizona Daily Sun reporter and expressed my concern over the misprint in the article, “No easy answer for stray animals on the Rez” that she wrote on June 11, 2017, “A veterinarian by training, Davis took the manager position.....”. She reviewed her notes and admits that she misinterpreted my statements during my interview. She agreed to print a correction in the April 25, 2018 Arizona Daily Sun Newspaper. I have attached her email correspondence (Exhibit A), dated April 24, 2018 @ 2:39pm, Subject: Correction. Ms. Cowen’s contact information has been included.

2. “Further, she is using her “veterinary license” to solicit donations form organizations and people OFF the Navajo Nation, thus I feel putting the AZ Veterinary Board at liability, and while not doing direct medicine, she is once again impersonating a veterinarian for gain.”

Throughout my entire career, I have never impersonated a veterinarian nor have I impersonated a veterinarian for personal gain. As a Program Manager for the Navajo Nation Veterinary & Livestock Program as well as the Program Manager for the Navajo Nation Animal Control Program I have partnered with local, tribal, county, state and federal organizations to establish additional services with my Programs and the People of the Navajo Nation through collaboration and networking. I have applied for grants, sought after Memorandums of Understanding or Agreement, and established professional service contracts through our internal signature approval process which includes our Department of Justice.

Independently, all correspondence that I have made representing a nonprofit I have created for supplementing animal welfare for American Indian reservations has identified me as CEO, CVT, MBA.

I have always recognized and respected the authority of the Arizona Veterinary Board.

I resent any implication of doing harm to the Navajo Nation or the People of Arizona.

3. "Ms Davis Veterinary technician, Arizona certificate V0351, continues to misrepresent herself as a veterinarian, this time to the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention, as documented by the enclosed newspaper article."

A clearer copy of the article, "Navajo Nation and CDC officials discuss hantavirus prevention" has been provided (Exhibit B). On the second page of the story, it was Dr. Heather Paulin, MD for the CDC Parasitic Diseases Branch replied in an interview that "the CDC would like to partner with spay and neuter mobile services provided by Dr. Glenda Davis, who is with the Navajo Veterinary Program." It was Dr. Paulin's statement, calling me a doctor. I have never portrayed myself as a veterinarian to the CDC nor to any other organization. I have been unsuccessful in contacting Navajo-Hopi Observer concerning the article. I have attached contact information for Dr Paulin.

Dr. Paulin, CDC MD was our team lead for a CDC Epi-Aid with the Navajo Nation to study O. Lupi. We were in the process of obtaining Navajo IRB approval. The O. Lupi study completed the CDC approval process which included their CDC IACUC review during the printing of this article. Our Navajo Nation Leadership, Vice-President Johnathan Nez traveled to the CDC in Atlanta, GA in support of the work occurring on the Navajo Nation and the upcoming CDC Epi-Aid for the O. Lupi study.

I have never claimed, formally or informally, to have a doctorate or DVM degree.

4. "Further, during the conference call that was included in this article, Ms Davis discussed surgical procedures she would be supervising and that there was no need for using anesthesia for the biopsy procedures with her expertise."

Upon review of the article, there is no mention of a conference call and I have no recollection of such a statement.

My assumption is that Dr. Bender, DVM is speaking about our conference call between the CDC & Navajo Nation with Navajo Technical University (Drs Daye & Benally). Dr. Paulin, CDC MD was our team lead for the O. Lupi Study. Del Yazzie, Epidemiologist with the Navajo Epidemiology Center was also a member. Both Dr. Paulin and Mr. Del Yazzie's contact information has been included should the AzVMEB investigator want additional information.

The protocol for the O. Lupi Study as mentioned earlier was approved by the CDC IACUC. During this conference call, Dr. Bender was in his tribal vehicle listening but not commenting on the discussions nor did he make his presence known to the conference call membership.

Dr. Bender's statement needs to be brought into context. As the Program Manager for the Navajo Nation Veterinary & Livestock Program, I developed and secured the approval for a professional services contract with the Christian Veterinary Mission to contract high volume surgeons to provide veterinary surgical services on our veterinary mobile unit for spay & neuter surgeries. The CDC O. Lupi Study through an Epi-Aid would function to secure samples for testing from animals on the mobile unit with owner consent and from

community members that consented to have their dogs tested. I oversaw the entire professional services contract and would be present during the CDC Epi-Aid period as a backup certified veterinary technician under the supervision of the Dr. Cara Cherry, CDC veterinarian.

The project referring to NTU is insignificant to this complaint.

Once again, despite my residence on the Navajo Nation, I have maintained and respected my CVT with the Arizona Veterinary Board.

All of my statements in this document are true and accurate, to the best of my knowledge I have worked very hard to establish my credentials throughout my career, including my Arizona Certificate as a Veterinary Technician. I would like to stay in good standing with the Arizona Veterinary Medical Examining Board.

I am currently the Program Manager for the Navajo Nation Animal Control Program, a position I have held since July 11, 2016, prior to that I worked within the Navajo Nation Veterinary & Livestock Program for almost thirty years, progressing from a certified technician to the program manager... Unfortunately, my departure from that program was largely due to the ongoing harassment and disrespect I received from Dr Bender. Following my departure, Dr. Scott Bender, DVM was terminated from the Navajo Nation for improprieties.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Glenda Davis', with a stylized, cursive script.

Glenda Davis
V0351 CERTIFIED VETERINARY TECHNICIAN

Exhibit A

Glenda Davis

From: Emery Cowan <ecowan@azdailysun.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 24, 2018 2:39 PM
To: gdavis@nndfw.org
Subject: Correction

Hi Glenda,

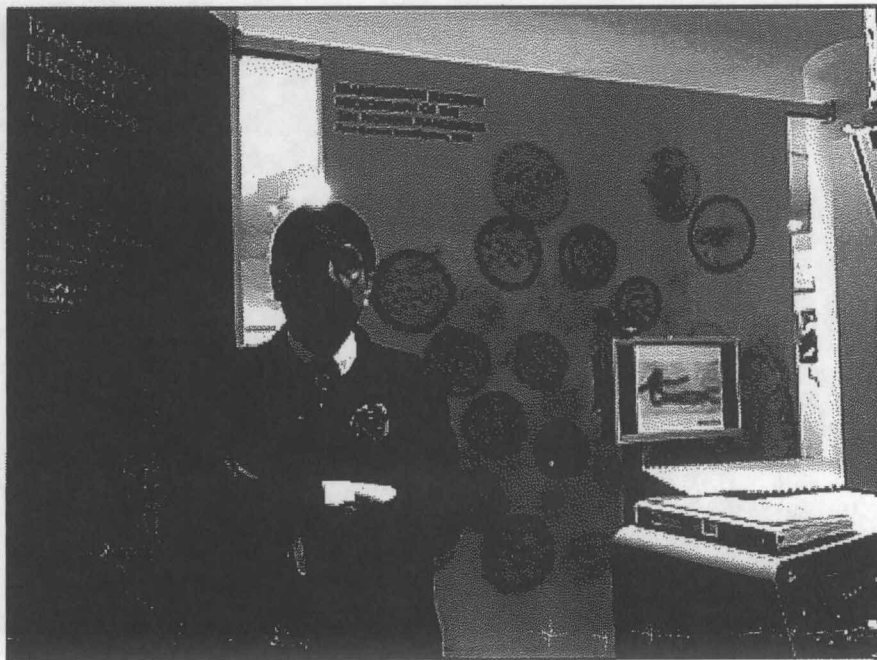
Here's the correction, set to run in tomorrow's paper. I looked through my notes and you said a couple of times during our interview that you came from the veterinary world, so I must have (incorrectly) interpreted that to mean you had been a veterinarian. My apologies for the error.

"A June 11, 2017 article incorrectly identified Glenda Davis, program manager for Navajo Nation's animal control program, as a veterinarian by training. She is not a veterinarian, she is a veterinary technician."

Emery Cowan
Reporter, Arizona Daily Sun
Office: 928-556-2250
Cell: [REDACTED]
ecowan@azdailysun.com
[@emerycowan](#)

Exhibit B

Navajo Nation and CDC officials discuss hantavirus prevention



Navajo Nation Vice President Jonathan Nez met with officials from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on public outreach for hantavirus awareness Feb. 10 in Atlanta, Georgia. The CDC will work with the Navajo Nation on prevention efforts for hantavirus and *O. lupi*. Submitted photo

Navajo-Hopi Observer

Originally Published: February 23, 2016 10:08 a.m.

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"We want to be proactive in this partnership," Nez said. "We got the family relocated out of their home and into a Navajo Housing Authority home. Once it's time for spring cleaning, we must disclose full information on prevention of hantavirus and educate our Navajo people."


Del Yazzie, an epidemiologist with the Navajo Epidemiology Center, said the Navajo Nation is partnering with the counties and state of Arizona, including the federal government, to prevent hantavirus and also *O. lupi*, which involves infection of a parasitic worm that is transmitted by black flies - an emerging threat on the Nation that infects dogs and humans.


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A 22-month-old Navajo girl developed spinal lesions on her spinal cord and required emergency surgery to remove the nodule. Once removed, doctors found the *O. lupi* worm.

Other diseases are also a concern on the Nation.

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Filmmaker Kody Dayish, arrested for sexual assault

"Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever could still be a problem," said Dr. Pierre Rollin, deputy branch chief for the Viral Special Pathogens Branch of the National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases. "If we're going to have a lot of rain because of El Nino, I think a lot of animals are going to be able to grow in a large quantity. Rocky Mountain should be on the radar, just in case."

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More information is available from the CDC at www.cdc.gov/hantavirus.

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ARIZONA STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD

1740 W. ADAMS ST., STE. 4600, PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007
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INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION REPORT

TO: Arizona State Veterinary Medical Examining Board

FROM: Investigative Division

RE: Case: 18-99

Complainant(s): Scott Bender, DVM

Respondent(s): Glenda Davis, CVT (License: V0351)

SUMMARY:

Complaint Received at Board Office: 4/11/18

Board Discussion: 5/16/18

APPLICABLE STATUTES AND RULES:

Laws as Amended July 2014

Salmon; Rules as Revised

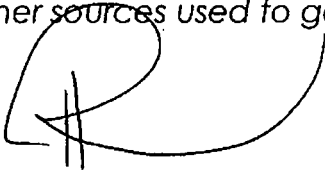
September 2013 (Yellow)

Complainant alleges Respondent is misrepresenting herself as a veterinarian.

PROPOSED 'FINDINGS of FACT':

1. Complainant alleges Respondent is misrepresenting herself as a veterinarian as demonstrated in two newspaper articles he submitted.
2. Respondent denies the allegations and stated that she has never impersonated a veterinarian.
3. Respondent contacted the reporter, Ms. Cowen, for the article in the Arizona Daily Sun regarding the misprint that stated Respondent was a veterinarian by training. Ms. Cowen reviewed her notes from the interview and agreed to print a correction in the April 25, 2018 newspaper. Respondent submitted Ms. Cowen's email correspondence.
4. The second newspaper article had a statement from a Dr. Paulin from the CDC that called Respondent "Dr. Glenda Davis." Respondent explains that Dr. Paulin called her a doctor, not Respondent. She stated that she was unsuccessful in contacting the Navajo-Hopi Observer concerning the article and attached Dr. Paulin's contact information with her response to the complaint.
5. Respondent stated in her narrative that she worked within the Navajo Nation Veterinary & Livestock Program for almost 30 years, progressing from a certified technician to the program manager. Unfortunately, her departure was largely due to the ongoing harassment and disrespect she received from Complainant. After Respondent left, she claims Complainant was terminated from the Navajo Nation for improprieties.

The information contained in this report was obtained from the case file, which includes the complaint, the respondent's response, any consulting veterinarian or witness input, and any other sources used to gather information for the investigation.



Tracy A. Riendeau, CVT
Investigative Division